THE
South-Carolina GAZETTE.
[NUMB. 1758]

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1769.

New Advertisements.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS
Adapted to the SUMMER SEASON,

Is just imported, per the Captains WHITE *and* RAINIER, *from* LONDON:----*Amongst which are,*

GREAT variety of Irish sheeting and shirting LINEN, well bought of the Irish factors, and acknowledged good and cheap, by all that have purchased of them; fine white Russia drab and jean, coloured ditto, nankeens, and neat striped damascus; great choice of linen and silk handkerchers, fine French romals; blue and white, purple and white printed linens and callicoes, a few pieces of neat India chints, lampass; bordered; plain, flowered, and stripe fine muslin and gauzes; plain, green, yellow rose, purple and striped persian taffeties; lead and crow-coloured 3-4th wide lutestrings, with a rich black padusoy; cambricks and lawns; good Scotch and Irish osnabrugs; CHINA WARE, STATIONARY, GROCERY, CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, IRONMONGERY and BRASIERY in general; cases of mathematical instruments, spy-glasses, quadrants and sea-compasses, anchors and grapnals, best Bridport sail duck, flock mattrasses and counterpanes, most kinds of fresh pickles and mustard, jars of best blue raisins, mens hats of the newest fashion; laylock, blue, and pink ground fans, with lace patterns, plain, white and black ivory ditto; womens purple and white kid gloves and mitts, fashionable silk hats and bonnets, ribbons and lace, neat black callimanco pumps; a large assortment of HOSIERY, breeding-cages, violins, and Roman strings, French horns, ground paints, and London-boiled linseed oil; three complete Italian CHAIRS, harnesses, stout Hazel fishing-rods, and silk lines: All of which will be sold at reasonable prices, at the subscribers store on the BAY, near the New Exchange.

WEBB & DOUGHTY.

JUST IMPORTED, by
WILLIAM GREAVES,

In the Ship Polly, Capt. John Rainier, and the last Vessels from LONDON, *which he will dispose of on VERY LOW terms for ready money, or a short credit,*

SICKLES, falling axes, broad axes and hatchets, with a variety of other IRONMONGERY, also cotton and thread hose of all sorts, breeches patterns, capuchines, cloaks and cardinals, Scotch threads, with a variety of other goods not here enumerated.

TO BE SOLD,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant,
A CARGO, CONSISTING OF
TWO HUNDRED and SIXTEEN
Healthy NEGROES:

IMPORTED in the Ship ST. JOHN, Capt. JOHN CLIFTON from ANGOLA, by
THOMAS-LOUGHTON & ROGER SMITH.

Upwards of 110 of the above Slaves, are LIKELY YOUNG MEN.

JUST ARRIVED from CAMDEN,
A QUANTITY of fine fresh CAROLINA FLOUR, SHIP BREAD, and good BUTTER in firkins, to be sold, by
WILLIAM ANCRUM.
AARON LOOCOCK.

For COWES directly;
THE SHIP BIRON,
(A remarkable fast sailor, with very good Accommodations for Passengers.)
JOHN RUSSELL, Master.
To sail by the 12th Instant.

FOR Passage apply to said Master on board, at Mr. Champneys's Wharf, or to JOHN NEUFVILLE.

TO BE SOLD,
A Pleasant-situated HOUSE on the West side of King-street, with six very good rooms, and five fire-places, and all other conveniencies. Any person inclining to purchase may apply to JOSEPH HUTCHINS, who will discount £. 50 sterling in the value of said house to any one who will pay him ready money.

N. B. Said Hutchins desires all persons indebted to him, to call and pay off their accompts, as he is in great want of the money.

STOLEN or STAYED, from my Plantation between ASHLEY-RIVER and STONO BARDOZ, the beginning of April, the following HORSES, *viz.*

A Large black HORSE, branded on the near buttock P, on the near shoulder WH, and on the off shoulder IL, with a small star in his forehead.

A large roan HORSE, his mane has been cut on one side, branded with an R reversed and P joined together, on the off buttock, and some other brand on the near buttock, but not known.

A black HORSE, branded RP as above, on the off buttock, with a blaze in his face, he paces and canters, and has some other brands about him.

A grey HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, also branded RP as above, but not known whereabout.

Any person who will deliver the said HORSES, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward for each, and all reasonable expences, and if stolen, TEN POUNDS reward, upon conviction of the offender.

ROGER PINCKNEY.

Copy of a Letter from Governor BERNARD *to the Earl of* HILLSBOROUGH, *dated* BOSTON, *November* 1, 1768.

My Lord,

I NOW proceed to conclude my narrative of my endeavours to get quarters for the King's troops, until I found myself at the end of my string, and could do nothing more.

On Saturday, October 15, General Gage, arrived here, with his officers, to look to quartering the troops himself. On Monday I called a Council in the morning, and introduced the General. He told them he was resolved to quarter the two regiments now here, in town, and demanded quarters; and that he should reserve the barracks at the Castle for the Irish regiments, or such part of them as they would contain; which has since been determined to be only one regiment. After the General had left the Board, I sat at it until eight o'clock at night, two hours after dinner time excepted. The whole was a scene of perversion, to avoid their doing any thing towards quartering the troops, unworthy of such a body. In the course of the questions I put to them, they denied that they knew of any building belonging to the province in the town of Boston that was proper to be fitted up for barracks; and they denied that the Manufactory-House was such a building. This was so notoriously contrary to truth, that some gentlemen expressed their concern that it should remain upon the minutes; and to induce me to consent to its being expunged, a motion was made in writing, that the Governor be desired to order the Manufactory-House to be cleared of its present inhabitants, that it might be fitted up for the reception of such part of the two Irish regiments as could not be accommodated at the Castle barracks. This was violently opposed, but was carried in the affirmative six to five: Upon this I ordered the former answer to be expunged. This resolution amounting to an assignment of the Castle barracks for the Irish regiments, effectually put an end to the objection before made, that no quarters were due in town until the Castle barracks were filled.

The next thing to be done was to clear the Manufactory-House, the preventing of which was a great object of the Sons of Liberty. For this purpose, about six or seven weeks before, when the report of troops coming here was first confirmed, all kinds of people were thrust into this building, and the Work-house itself was opened, and the people confined there were permitted to go into the Manufactory-House. This was admitted to be true in Council by one of the Board, who is an overseer of the poor, and a principal therein. And after the order of Council was known, several of the chiefs of the faction went into the Manufactory-House, advised the people there to keep possession against the Governor's order, and promised them support. And when some of them signified their intention to quit the house, they were told, that if they quit the house they must quit the town, for they would be killed if they staid in it.

I had the advice of the best lawyers, that according to the law and usage of this country, the owners of an house occupied by tenants at sufferance, or wrongful possessors, might enter by any means they could, and turn them out of possession, without bringing an action. It was also certain, that the Governor and Council, when the Assembly was not sitting, were perfect owners of the estates belonging to the province, except for alienation: Upon these two principles I appointed the Sheriff and two of his deputies Bailiffs of the Governor and Council, for the purpose of removing the people out of the Manufactory House. The Sheriff was refused admittance; upon which the Chief-Justice went with him, and advised them to give up the house; he was answered that they had the opinion of the best---lawyers in the province to keep possession. Upon a third attempt, the Sheriff finding a window open, entered; upon which the people gathered about him, and shut him up; he then made a signal to an officer without, who brought a party of soldiers, who took possession of the yard of the building, and relieved the Sheriff from his confinement.---This occasioned a great mob to assemble, with some of the chiefs of the faction; they were very abusive against the soldiers, but no mischief was done. They kept the house blockaded all that day, and best part of the next day, when some of the Council declaring it was not intended to use force, although they knew it could not be done without, and the building not being immediately wanted, the soldiers were withdrawn on the evening of the second day.

Thus this building, belonging to the government, and assigned by the Governor and Council for his Majesty's use, is kept filled with the outcast of the work house, and the scum of the town; to prevent its being used for the accommodation of the King's troops.

After this was over there was nothing more to be done with the Council, until the soldiers were billeted in the public houses as far as they would go. This we knew would never be done; but it must be attempted; and the Council left this business to me alone, without offering their assistance which in other cases has been usual. Indeed I did not ask them, as I did not think the business would be forwarded by my associating with them. I therefore summoned all the acting justices to meet me in the Council. Twelve of them appeared; I acquainted them that the General demanded quarters for the two regiments, according to the act of Parliament. They desired to take it into consideration among themselves. I consented, and we parted. Two Justices, two days after this, attended me with an answer in writing, whereby the whole body refused to billet the soldiers. But these gentlemen informing me that the Justices had been much influenced by the argument that the barracks at the Castle ought to have been first filled, &c. I shewed them the minutes of the Council, whereby the barracks at the Castle were assigned to the Irish regiments, and they must be considered as full. This was quite new to them, the Council themselves having overlooked the effect of their vote. I gave them a copy of this vote, and returned the answer, desiring them to reconsider it. Three days after, the same gentlemen informed me that they had resolved against billeting the soldiers, but could not agree upon the reasons to be assigned for refusing it; but the next day they gave me an answer in writing, a copy of which is here inclosed, signed by eight of the Justices; two others were against billeting, and gave other reasons for their refusal; two others were for billeting, but declined acting by themselves, after so large a majority of the whole body had declared for the contrary opinion.

To shew the futility of these pretences, I must observe that the act directs the billeting to be by constables, tything-men, magistrates, and other civil officers, and in their default or absence by any one justice of Peace. The usual construction of this act has been, that magistrates should grant the billets, and constables deliver them; and the latter being ministerial, cannot grant billets without a magistrate or justice ordering them: By magistrates have been always understood the magistrates of corporations, and where a town is not a corporation, the justices are the only magistrates who are applied to in England, and they deliver the billets to the constables, who serve them upon the public houses.---Now in this town of Boston there are no persons come under the denominations but justices and constables. As to the Selectmen, to whom the justices are supposed to refer, they have been declared by themselves, by the Council, and by the Governor, to be neither magistrates nor civil officers; and they certainly are not, for they can neither grant nor execute a warrant. This I explained fully to the justices before they gave their final answer; but to no purpose; they being determined to refuse at all events. Thus we have an act of Parliament which is become a great favourite; for with the comments it has received here, it is become in fact an act to prevent his Majesty's troops being quartered in the town of Boston.

Immediately after I held a Council, and informed the Board of the refusal of the justices to billet the soldiers. I said that I was now at the end of my tether; for as they had declared before, that they would adhere to the act of Parliament, and had refused to act in that liberal way which I thought was their duty, when the King's necessary service was obstructed, I could propose nothing further to them. For I foresaw, that if I proposed to hire and fit up houses, &c. for the troops, they would answer that it did not become their business till the public houses were full. But if any gentleman thought it way to any purpose to put such a question, I was ready to do it; this was declined by silence. I then informed them, that by reason of this general refusal of quarters, the General found himself obliged to hire and fit up houses at the expence of the Crown for the reception of the troops, who now (October 26) especially they who were encamped, began to feel the want of warm quarters, and as he thought the expence would ultimately fall upon the province, he desired that I would appoint a Commissary to join with and assist his officers in providing such houses, especially with regard to the oeconomy of the expence. I therefore desired their advice and assistance in making such appointment. This after a long debate was refused, they saying that if they should join in such appointment, it would be admitting that the province ought to be charged with the expence; and I could appoint auditors to examine the accounts without them. I thereupon put an end to this business, having been employed in it from September 19th to October 26th, in all thirty-eight days, without any prospect of doing any thing to purpose, but under an obligation of trying every effort before I gave it up.

During this time the General, who foresaw how this negociation would end, had employed his officers to hire and fit up houses for the troops; so that by the time I had received the definitive refusal, complete quarters were provided for all the troops. But now another difficulty arose: If the soldiers should be put into barracks, though provided by the Crown, without the intervention of a magistrate, the military officers who placed them there would be chargeable with taking upon them to quarter soldiers otherwise than by this act, and being convicted of it by two justices of the peace, would be cashiered *ipso facto*. This clause was depended upon to oblige the soldiers to quit the town, after they had found it impracticable to get quarters according to the act of Parliament, and was part of the original plan which I mentioned to your Lordship very early. And it could not be expected that the justices who had refused to billet the soldiers would place them in other quarters, for that would be to contradict themselves. I therefore took upon myself to remove that difficulty, and by a commission, wherein I recited his Majesty's command to me to take every necessary step for the accommodation of the said troops, and the several means by which the execution of the act for providing quarters for the troops was defeated, and the obligation I was thereby put under to provide quarters for the troops in the best manner I could, I authorised a person therein named, to place the said two regiments in such buildings and houses as could be procured, at the expence of the Crown, with the consent of the owners. Thus has ended the business of quartering the two regiments. As for provisions for them at Boston, according to the act of Parliament, I have already shewn how the order of Council for that purpose was annulled and avoided in the origination of it. Provision has been made at Castle-William, by an order of Council being made that the Provincial Commissary should take care of it. But they have refused to make such an order for the troops at Boston; and therefore it is not done, nor like to be done.

I am with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, FRA. BERNARD.

Copy of a Letter from Governor BERNARD *to the Earl of* HILLSBOROUGH, *dated* BOSTON, *November* 3, 1768.

My Lord,

WHEN I received your Lordship's letter, No. 16, I immediately communicated it to the Lieutenant-Governor; and we both agreed in opinion, that it could not be advisable to lay before the Council any part of it, except what related to the providing for the troops, until the troops were got into quarters; as we foresaw that the business of quartering the troops would occasion a great deal of trouble, and possibly some commotion, and it would not be advisable to bring on too much business at once; at least until the town was a little settled. This business of quartering, your Lordship will observe, kept me employed till October 26th, on which day I had summoned a General Council: On this day I had nineteen Counsellers, that is all but three; I therefore chose this time to communicate the other parts of your Lordship's letter, except what relates to the calling the Assembly, which I had reserved until I had received further orders about it. I made this communication by an extract, which after it was read, I left in the Secretary's hands, that the gentlemen might peruse it at their leisure. I cautioned the Secretary against suffering a copy to be taken, but did not restrain him from permitting it being read. I also gave another copy of the same extract to the first Commissioner of the Customs, engaging him to keep it in his own hands, and not let a copy be taken.

Immediately after I had an occasion to move a matter that would shew their disposition to pay a proper regard to his Majesty's commands. The Commissioners had wrote to me, desiring that I would take the advice of Council, whether they might return to town, and re-assume their functions, with safety to themselves and officers. I communicated this letter to the Council, and put the question to them. This was very embarrassing: If they answered yea, they would be chargeable with causing the return of the Commissioners: If they said no, they would contradict all their assertions that there was no occasion for troops to support the civil power. They therefore, for above two hours together, used all kinds of evasions to avoid giving an answer. I was told that they were not obliged to give opinions. I answered that they were obliged to give advice; and the question was put, whether they would advise me to assure the Commissioners

that they might return with safety. And I was obliged to tell them, that if they would not give me an answer, I would take their refusal for an answer in the negative: For if they could answer in the affirmative, no reason could be supposed why they should not give an answer; and if they could not answer in the affirmative, they must reconcile it with their public declarations of the loyalty and peaceableness of the town, as well as they could. At length I got an answer, twelve answering in the affirmative, five declining answering, because they lived out of town, and two giving written answers, condemning the Commissioners for going out of the town, and therefore refusing advice about their return, but concluding that all persons would be safe. In this Council I sat from eleven to nine, two intermediate hours excepted; and all the business might have been very well done in an hour or two, by practicable men.

Before this Council met, I had been informed that some of the Board had been preparing an address to the General, to remove the troops from hence, that at this meeting they might get a great number of hands to it. When the Council broke up, I heard some of them making an appointment to meet there the next morning. I told them that I understood they were going on with business as a Council separately from me; but I cautioned them against proceeding. It was answered that they should not act as a Council, but as private gentlemen. I then desired that they would not give their meetings the appearance of a Council, by holding them in the Council-Chamber. They met the next day, and settled the address, which was very much softened from the first draught, which I am told was much more virulent against the Commissioners. It was signed by fifteen of the Council, among whom were the five who knew not enough of the town to vote for the safety of the Commissioners returning, but knew enough to join in an invective against them; four refused to sign. It was then presented to the General, who observed to them, that the resolves of the town-meeting were a sufficient cause for sending troops here, though there had been no riots: It was answered that they were the productions of a few imprudent wrong-headed men. The General replied, that they were said to be *unanimously* resolved in a *full* town-meeting. The next Monday it appeared in all the public papers, from whence I send your Lordship the inclosed copy.

I shall make but few observations on the writing, the intent of it being plain enough.---1. It is well known to your Lordship that this kind of writings is designed for the people, and not for the persons to whom they are addressed. This is notorious in the present case. The gentlemen who moved this business knew very well that the General could not move the troops from this town, if he could have been disposed to do it; because they were sent hither by order of his Majesty, and not placed here by the discretion of the General. The General himself had told them so, and I had repeated it to them again and again, to induce them to stop the quarrelling. As therefore they could not expect the troops would be withdrawn, we must look for another purpose of this address; and it appears to be, as indeed it is the principal subject of it, the abuse of the Commissioners.---------2. This was surely very ill timed. The very day after they had been made acquainted with his Majesty's command and expectation, that the Commissioners should return to Boston, and resume their function, and would return without resistance, and with safety, to publish a manifest against them, which, as it had nothing new in it, could only serve to revive the popular prejudices against them, and thereby encourage resistance, and make their safety precarious, is unaccountable in men of this rank, and inconsistent with their public professions of their regard for the King's service.---3. This is also very unreasonable, it being the day after the Commissioners had signified their apprehensions of danger in returning to Boston, and desired the advice of the Council concerning it, and the Council had given their opinion, that they might return with safety. For these Counsellors, who had one day encouraged their coming to town, the very next day to issue a writing under hands, holding them forth to the people, *as men whose avarice having smothered in their breasts every sentiment of humanity towards this province, has impelled them to oppress it to the utmost of their power*, is utterly irreconcilable with my ideas of truth, justice and humanity, and shocks me the more, as I know that the wives of two of the Commissioners, who have young children, did not want to have their fears increased by this publication.

It would have been unaccountable how so many persons of so respectable a station, and many of them of a respectable character, could join in signing such a paper, if we did not consider that in public and popular proceedings, the leaders are few, and the followers many; and that people called upon to sign papers frequently act without consideration, and sometimes against their judgment. And the virulence with which the Commissioners have been treated, seems to be too violent to be effect of public zeal only, without the interference of private animosity, which at present I cannot take upon me to account for. I can only condemn and lament such proceedings in a body for which I have always had, and still retain, a great regard.

I am, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant, FRA. BERNARD.

To the Right Honourable
the Earl of Hillsborough.

Copy of a letter from Governor BERNARD *to the Earl of* HILLSBOROUGH, *dated* BOSTON, *November* 12, 1768.

My Lord,

AFTER I had communicated your Lordship's letter to the Council, I considered that some farther notification of it would be necessary in regard to what related to the preservation of the peace, and the protection of the officers of the revenue, especially as the Commissioners had fixed upon this week for their return to Boston. A proclamation was not thought proper, as the business was in a manner confined to the town of Boston. I therefore thought of a letter from myself to the justices of Boston, and accordingly drew one up, wherein I recited such part of your Lordship's letter as related to them, and their business, and thereto added injunctions and admonitions of my own. I communicated this to the Council last Wednesday, proposing, if it had their approbation, to call the justices together, and deliver it to them by word of mouth, and then gave them copies of it.---- But though no exceptions were taken to particulars, the whole was objected to strongly for this reason; that if they were to consent to this letter, they should appear to approve of the censures your Lordship has passed upon the town, which they would not admit it had deserved. I told them, that I would not enter into an argument which might tend to impeach the truth or justice of your Lordship's letter, but I observed that both of them were very defensible, being founded upon notorious facts, which could not be denied or doubted.

I then proposed another method of informing the justices; which was to call the justices together, and after reading such part of your Lordship's letter as related to their business, to give them a general admonition concerning their future conduct.---- This was objected to, for that an admonition implied a censure. This I answered by shewing, that they did really deserve censure, and by declaring that I would use them tenderly in that respect. But I found that I should never prevail with the Council to act in this business; that they would not advise to any method of notifying, enjoining or enforcing the orders contained in your Lordship's letter; and that I could make nothing of them but passive obedience. I proposed therefore that they should meet in Council the next morning, and I would of my own accord, and without their advice, order the justices to attend, and would admonish them, as I had before proposed. This was at length assented to; tho' not without one gentleman's protesting against it. I accordingly the next day assembled the justices, and in the presence of the Council having caused an extract of your Lordship's letter to be read, I entered into a full explanation of the nature of their office, and their duty therein; and avoiding as much as I could censuring them for their former conduct, I shewed what would be expected of them for the future; and I concluded that if they had a mind to retrieve the credit of the town, it was not to be done by denying what was past, but by regulating what was to come. As soon as I had done, a gentleman of the Council said aloud he liked this very well; and the justices seemed satisfied with this proceeding; and several of them gave assurances that they would do the best to preserve the good order of the town.

These two conferences with the Council passed with good humour; and in the course of them I had an opportunity to observe upon and lament the servility, in regard to the people, with which the business of Council was now done in comparison to what it used to be. This was not denied; and one gentleman said, that he did not now enter the Council-chamber with that free mind that he used to have: But he liked to be concerned in public business, and did not choose to quit his place in the Council, and therefore must be content to hold it upon such terms as he could. So far a confession deserves not to be past unnoticed. But I should not trouble your Lordship with such trifling anecdotes, if they did not seem to me to be the best method to convey a true idea of the present state of this government, and to point out the chief causes of its decease, and I must myself resort to the cause I am now treating of, to shew why I have not executed the King's commands in as full a manner as may be expected from me. But, my Lord, the Council themselves have, for above four months past, taken great pains to shew from whence the imbecility of this government arises; and have brot more forcible arguments, than any one else could have urged, to shew how necessary it is become that the King should have the Council-chamber in his own hands. How this can be done may be a question, the exigency of it is none.

I am, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant, FRA. BERNARD.

To the Right Honourable
the Earl of Hillsborough.

Governor BERNARD's *Letter to the Earl of* HILLSBOROUGH, *dated Boston, November* 14, 1768.

My Lord,

I COME now to consider that part of my orders which relates to the reforming the Bench of Justices: This is to be done by two ways, 1. by adding new Justices to the present Bench, either by engaging gentlemen who are already in the commission to qualify themselves, or, by granting new commissions, to fit persons who will undertake to act; 2. by removing such persons in the commission who are known to be infected with principles of disaffection to the constitutional authority of Parliament. The first of these is practicable in both its branches; the second is at present absolutely impracticable, and will remain so while the Council make the humouring the people their chief object.

In regard to the first I have already made some attempts to engage some gentlemen now in the commission to qualify themselves, and shall pursue it; and notwithstanding the undertaking is very discouraging, I expect I shall have some success. I have also made an essay to appoint new Justices who would engage to act, by naming one very fit person. It was received very coolly by the Council, and upon my asking the reason, I was told he was not popular; I replied, if that he had been, I should not have named him. As he was allowed to be in every other respect a most unexceptionable man, it passed unanimously: But it gave me to know what I must expect, if I proposed a man *who was not popular*, against whom any exception could be taken. But I shall try soon again.

As for removing persons for their opposition to the authority of Parliament, by means of a Council, the majority of which has (indirectly at least) avowed the same principles, and now appears to act in concert with that party from whence the opposition to Parliament originated, it would be an attempt contrary to all rules of policy and prudence. It would require to be done by a public enquiry, which would receive all the obstruction and embarrassment which the chicanery of law could invent; and if after all full proof of disaffection to the authority of Parliament should be made, it would be declared not to be relevant to infer such a censure. It would be therefore in vain to attempt to punish disaffection to the authority of Parliament, until the criminality is better established than it is at present. To support their conjecture in what manner the Council would act in such a proceeding, I need only refer your Lordship to their conduct, and the papers they have published within these two months last past.

And yet, my Lord, I would not insinuate that we have no fit objects for such a censure; the sons of liberty have not been without Magistrates. We have seen Justices attending at Liberty tree; one to administer an oath to the Stamp-Master, when he was obliged to swear he would not execute his office; another to perform the function of toast-master; a third, but lately, to consult about fortifying the town; others to make up a procession of forty-five carriages, and ninety-two persons, on the 14th of August last. All these are included in two lists which your Lordship has, that of the five Select-Men who signed the circular letter for the convention, of which all but the first are in the commission, and that of the eight Justices who signed the refusal to billet the soldiers. Now if the censure of these proceedings should produce an order to me to supercede the commissions of these gentlemen, it would be a trial of the power of the Governor: It seems at present that the Council would not enable me to execute such an order.

It is a great defect to this government that the King has no power over the commissions, which are granted in his name and under his seal. He can by order in Council disallow a law which has passed by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives: But yet he cannot supercede a commission which has been granted by the Governor and Council. And yet the Council of this province is as much out of the controul of the King as the House of Representatives is. Wherefore it seems as reasonable that the King should be allowed to correct the mistakes of the Governor and Council, as of the Governor, Council and House; as when the Governor has once set the King's seal to a commission, it is for ever out of the hands of the Crown, and the person who has obtained it may therefore defy the King, oppose his laws, and insult his government, and be in no danger of losing his commission. It is true the Governor, with the advice of Council, can supercede him; but if he acts in a popular cause, under which opposition to government finds it easy to shelter itself, the Council, who are themselves the creatures of the people, will never join with the Governor in censuring *the overflowings of liberty*. It may be said that the Governor should take care not to appoint any one whose character is not well known. But the Governor does not personally know half of those whom he appoints to any offices: It is not therefore in his power to guard against imposition, let him be ever so cautious. Besides a man's political character often does not appear till he is got into an office, and thereby held forth to the public: Hence it is not unusual for a person, who has distinguished himself in political matters, to get himself recommended to the Governor, as a man well disposed to government; and as soon as he has received his commission, to declare for the party of the sons of liberty. The Governor may resent the imposition as he pleases; but can't undo what he has done. Thus the commissions of the King, like his cannon upon another occasion, are turned against him.

It would serve to remedy this abuse, and strengthen government, if the King was enabled, by order in his Privy Council, to supercede commissions granted in his name and under his seal, which they shall appear to be granted to improper persons, or made use of for improper purposes. This must be done by act of Parliament; and I don't see the impropriety of such an act; it seems to me to be a proper power to be vested in the Crown; especially at a time when the Crown wants to be strengthened by all legal means in this country. And it seems that it would be better to be done by a general act than a partial one; for such a power may be wanted in the royal governments, notwithstanding the controul the King has over the Councils. For it is very possible, considering the spirit which now prevails, that even a royal Council may support a popular Magistrate against the intereft of the Crown. And if the Colonies should prevail to have the Judges commissions during good behaviour, which some of them are now very earnest about, it might be proper that the King in Council should be empowered to judge and determine upon such misbehaviour as would void the Commission.

But this will not be necessary, if the general instructions of granting no commissions but during pleasure be continued and observed; nor will it be necessary that such an act should be general: It is more wanted in this government than in all the others together; and even here the defect would be cured by a royal Council.

I am with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant. FRA. BERNARD.

To the Right Honourable
the Earl of Hillsborough.

Copy of a Letter from Governor BERNARD *to the Earl of* HILLSBOROUGH, *dated Boston, November* 30, 1768.

My Lord,

I THINK it proper to inform your Lordship, that I communicated to the Council that part of your Lordship's letter, No. 19, in which your Lordship signified his Majesty's gracious reception of the petition of the Council, which I transmitted in July last, and added, that the petition, with my reasoning in support of it, would have full consideration. Upon which Mr. Bowdoin, who has all along taken the lead of the Council in their late extraordinary proceedings, charged me with having misrepresented the purpose of their petition, by taking advantage of an expression of theirs, *drawing a revenue from the Colonies*, and therefrom insinuating that their objection lay not so much against the raising money, as the carrying it out of the country, and not expending it here. And to justify this, he quoted a transitory conversation he had with me on the day of the public commencement at the college in July last. I told him, that if the conversation had made such an impression upon him, it was a pity he had not mentioned it before, whilst my memory could interpose in my behalf; that at this distance of time, five months, I could not recollect every trifling conversation; for such I was assured this was from his report of it. But I could be certain whether I had or had not misrepresented their petition by inspecting my own books. And before I looked at them, I could declare that I had not.

My letter books were at my country house, where I generally write all my letters. As soon as I got at them, I had the letter in question, No. 17, July 16, copied: And as soon as I returned to town, I read that part of it which related to this business to three or four of the Council; and I let two of them and the Secretary read the whole letter: They were greatly surprized to find it so very clear of Mr. Bowdoin's charge. At the next Council I produced the letter, and read the whole passage referred to; from whence it appeared that in mentioning the prayer of of their petition I used their own words, without adding a single word of my own: And also that the argument I used in behalf of the prayer went against taxation in general, more than the disposal of the money: This appeared satisfactory to the whole Council, except Mr. Bowdoin. But he still persisting in justifying himself, mentioned something more of the conversation referred to, which explained the whole, and shewed that what I said upon that occasion was entirely in joke. This was confirmed by a Counsellor, who recollected that on that day, being a day of festivity, I did joke with some of them upon their petition, to the same purpose as Mr. Bowdoin quoted, but in terms that one could not have imagined could have been taken seriously, and really were quite inoffensive to every one else.

This is a very trifling matter to trouble your Lordship with, but it has already been the subject of debates in Council, and libels in the News-Papers. It would have also produced a formal remonstrance to your Lordship, which I am told was actually prepared by the gentleman who made the charge, if it had not been prevented by my making communications, which, but for saving trouble to your Lordship, I would not have submitted to. But it will vent itself in another and more public way; of which I shall be able to give your Lordship an account in a few days.-- Your Lordship may depend upon it, that my informations have been, and shall be, dictated by the spirit of truth and candour; but I cannot make facts other than they are, nor can I excuse myself communicating such observations and reflections as occur to me, and appear to be material to the subject.

I am, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant. FRA. BERNARD.

To the Right Honourable
the Earl of Hillsborough.

To the PLANTERS of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

BROTHER PLANTERS.

PRAY give me leave, thro' the channel of Mr. *Timothy*'s paper, to congratulate our friends in trade, upon the high compliment paid them, on a late occasion, by Lord Hillsborough, that able minister, and most distinguished defender of the liberty of the subject in general, and of us AMERICANS in particular.

His Lordship, it seems, in a late conversation, publicly declared, that *the Merchants here had acted like* A WISE AND PRUDENT *people, in having treated, according to accounts he had then just received from hence, the circular letter from the Committee of Merchants of Boston, with that* SILENT *contempt it deserved*: However, by the bye, I am sure, I know several merchants, that cannot pretend to the least claim of merit in any part of this compliment, but are altogether obliged to the *wisdom and prudence* of the majority, for all the great advantages they ever may derive therefrom.

On hearing this piece of news, it instantly struck me, how easily the whole province might preserve her credit with her sister colonies, and obtain all we wish for; by only keeping close to that *single* principle which has gained so much applause with his Lordship, viz. *immediate self-interest* ALONE.

I shall not here attempt to discuss, by what right, the parliament of Great-Britain have taken upon them, *generously* to GIVE and GRANT our money, out of our pockets, without our consent, for the purpose of raising a Revenue, because 'tis needless; that they have no such right having been to a demonstration proved, over and over again, by much abler pens, as well English as American. Indeed, I think it almost time to be done with writing upon the subject, as we must now be clearly convinced, that it is not the head, but the heart, that wants to be set aright.

All the defects of our constitution our dear mother country is very ready to let us have, but none of the advantages. Because, truly, there are many in Great-Britain taxed without having a right to vote for a representative, she says she has a right to tax ALL of us, throughout *the whole* of British America, where NOT ONE of us have *a single vote* for a *single* member of parliament; and this is wonderfully called our *virtual* representation. However, the good people of Great-Britain, I am still persuaded, only want to be SENSIBLY convinced, that they shall lose money by taxing us, and then they will attempt it no more: But it

seems to be so favourite a point with the present Ministry, that it is not a small matter will make them give it up; and not a few of the merchants trading to this place, by their late letters, exactly of a piece with those received from them at the *beginning* of the *Stamp-Act*, manifestly shew, their wishes are against us, and that they think it their interest to make Asses of us, which they certainly will, and defervedly too, if we are tame and stupid enough to let them.

Do not these gentlemen now write us, if America will be quiet, the American Revenue Act will undoubtedly be repealed next winter? Did they not write us in this very strain last summer, supported by all the public prints, that if we were quiet it would be repealed at the meeting of this Parliament? Has not America been quiet; patiently bearing, beyond expectation, the badge of slavery, ever since the late unconstitutional acts have branded her therewith? Has it happened so? You surely then cannot be so infatuated, my friends, as not to see, that this report, though propagated, by several Negro Merchants particularly, with so much industry, is a mere ministerial sugar-plumb; handed to us, through this channel, in order to sooth us more sweetly and quietly to sleep; an old stale flimsy artifice, that hath been often made use of with great success, when disagreeable Acts have been passed regarding Great-Britain herself, or Ireland; but can any one instance of late years be produced, of their ever being repealed, when the people were quiet and easy under them? Though I verily believe this act, whether we are quiet or not, will be repealed, or at least amended, and very likely next winter: But why? Not because it is unconstitutional, but because, by that time, all the Silver in America will be drained from us, and it will be high time for the ministry to think of some other method of *squeezing* us; and doubtless they expect a fine opportunity to effect this, by a petition already cooked up, by the majority of American Agents, to their palate, to be then presented to Parliament: A petition wherein our right is totally omitted, and only some of the inconveniencies of the Revenue Act insisted upon, as a foundation for its repeal; the first and principal whereof, is, "That the duties are made "payable only in Silver Money." But how soon may this be remedied (and must *necessarily* be so by that time) and yet full as much, or more, of our property be taken from us immediately, by another act, in another way? And by such a petition if ever presented (which GOD forbid!) how finely shall we furnish the P------t ourselves, with a knife to cut our own throats at a *more convenient* season?

The ministry have begun to finger our Money, by virtue of this Revenue Act; they will soon very probably want more: For, believe me, we have as yet only seen the beginning of evils. As power, regardless of right, is visibly the motive of action, we have every thing to fear, and shall not, very probably, be able to know what we may be permitted to call our own, or if any thing soon. Where and when these evils will end GOD only knows, if we are quiet and easy under them, that is, if we do not now most seriously convince the people of Great-Britain, who are *a wise and prudent* people, that we are most firmly resolved, they shall never get a farthing by taking our money out of our pockets, without our consent; and to set about such conviction, if practicable, which there is not the least doubt of, every thing, that is, or can be, dear in this world, stands ready to prompt every fixed settler in the province. How can we look at our children, without reflecting upon the misery our neglect of using that means kind Providence has put in our power, must entail on them! Will not they, and their children, in such case, have reason to curse us, to the latest generation?

We all know, my friends, that riches are the grand means of power. Now, how hath Great-Britain got her riches, and of consequence her power? Hath she not chiefly got them by her *exclusive* trade with her Colonies, which is an *amazing incidental* tax that they have always hitherto chearfully borne, as being *merely and naturally* such? How do we find that power used at present towards us, and likely to be used for the future? Are we to judge of this, from a *Baronet*'s being made a Baronet, and so many dirty wretches, lately, so amply provided for, whose only merit was, that of using their utmost endeavours, to cram the late Stamp-Act down our throats, whether we would or no: When a power we have assisted to support, is turned against us, the law of nature obliges us to withdraw that assistance; if we cannot all, as much as we can, to the uttermost.

Our continuing to buy British manufactures then, under our present situation, is as weak, as unnatural, as it would be to buy a rod for our own breech; 'tis, in fact, doing the very same thing. Suppose a strong arbitrary fellow to whom (not *aware* of his disposition) we had presented a stick to defend us, should break it, unprovoked, about any of our heads; when his stick was broke, would any of us be so stupid, so abject, of our own accord, to procure him another, and put it into his hands? Exactly similar, is the case of buying British manufactures, while used in the manner we are.

Let us then, AT LAST, follow the example of our brother sufferers in the Northern Colonies, and encourage the making our own manufactures, as soon as we can, by every mean in our power. Many of us did make them the war before last, when the distresses, of another nature, we were then drove to, were not comparable to what are now suspending, by a very slender ministerial thread, over us. 'Till we can make our own manufactures, let us wear such as are made in any of the Colonies; and, as not sufficient for our consumption are to be got from thence, yet a while, let us, Brother Planters, wear our old cloaths as long as ever they will hang on us; and, when we are necessitated to buy British manufactures, help off such of our friends in trade, with their goods already imported, as we are fully and clearly convinced will import *no more*, or *other articles* than may be settled and determined upon by you, the proper judges, 'till the Revenue Act be not only repealed, but we are well convinced no such will ever be laid on us for the future. We shall do nothing, if we desist before we have this certainty.

Something like this, Gentlemen, was the purport of the circular letter from the truly patriotic Merchants of Boston, which, according to Lord Hillsborough's correspondent, was treated by the merchants, importers of dry goods here, with SILENT contempt: Will they be the greatest sufferers, by the late unconstitutional measures, who may in general be called mere Birds of Passage, come here to make a fortune, or yourselves who are fixed to the country?

You cannot expect the merchants will begin this matter themselves; especially *now*, after this compliment, and desist from their importations. Were a few to do it, the rest not following, it would not answer our purpose.

You then, Gentlemen, must set about it yourselves, in your different parishes, or it never will be done. Oblige them to it, by declaring, you will deal with none that do import *extra articles*, either now, or hereafter, when matters are settled.

After this declaration, I make no doubt, our UNIVERSAL principle, like all true principles, will presently produce its natural and desired effect, A happy Coalition of our Interest, and that of the Merchants, into ONE *immediate* SELF-INTEREST; and perhaps then, Gentlemen, with so many of Lord Hillsborough's favourites united with you, you may all, jointly, planters and importers, gain his applause, as a *wise and prudent* people; a desirable acquisition indeed worthy your utmost aim. However, I do not absolutely engage for it, as great ministers are not always remarkable for being long of the same mind, and therefore would not have you set your hearts too much upon it, for fear of a disappointment.

I will we could also desist from buying Negroes; our end would certainly be answered much sooner: For purchasing Negroes is, in fact, purchasing their manufactures. However, not buying their manufactures immediately, or more of them than we can possibly avoid, must answer our end at last. I am anxious for the province supporting its character: And ought we not to be doubly stigmatized, if we do not, when we can so easily do it, and when the consequences of not doing it, may be, in all probability, far more dreadful to us, in the end, than to most of the other colonies?

It has been often observed, with regard to the Spanish governments in America (and where will be the difference between us and them, if we are QUIET *and* EASY, under the present ministerial unconstitutional measures, 'till they are fixed on us) that the poorest of their colonies are much the freest; and those esteemed in Old Spain the most worthy their immediate care, are the most enslaved. Consider this, and several other delicate circumstances peculiar to our colony; before it be too late, and that period comes, when we shall not dare to open our mouths, even if doubly oppressed, for fear of being chastised, for impertinently (as it may soon be called) supporting, and that only *virtually* perhaps, what we may *as yet* declare openly, with *some degree* of safety, are the constitutional rights of the people. I am,

GENTLEMEN, *Yours*, &c.

Pedee, 26th May, 1769. A PLANTER.

CHARLES-TOWN, JUNE 1.

LAST Friday arrived here His Majesty's Sloop Martin, commanded by Thomas Hayward, Esq; from Cape-Fear, and on Tuesday sailed again for Port-Royal.

Last Saturday sailed with his Majesty's Mails, for Falmouth, his Majesty's Packet-Boat Le Despencer, commanded by Capt. William Talbot.

On Tuesday sailed for Jamaica, his Majesty's Frigate Renown, commanded by the Honourable George Murray, Esq.

The same Day put into this Port, for Water and other Necessaries, the Ship Trent, of and for London, from Jamaica, Grove Gillis, Master, having been ashore on the Coloradoes the 19th past, but got off again on the 20th, after heaving Part of her Cargo, &c. overboard.

The Viper Sloop of War, on her Passage to Cape-Fear, struck on the Shoal called the Frying-Pan, beat off her Rudder, and stove some of her Water Casks.

Last Tuesday Morning about three o'Clock, the Brigantine Prosper, of and from Bristol for this Port, fully laden, Henry Thompson, Master, ran ashore on Cape-Romain, where the Crew (nine in number) quitted her with the Boat, leaving only the Master and two Lads on board. The Mate came to Town Yesterday Afternoon, and brought this Information, adding that she made no Water when he left her; upon which Mr. Waldron's Pilot-Boat, with a sufficient Number of Hands, and three Scooners, were immediately engaged and sent to her Assistance.

We are informed by a Gentlemen who was on the Marsh opposite to the Town a few Days ago, that from the Number of dead Bodies he discovered there, it had more the Appearance of a Field of Battle, where they had not had Time to bury their Dead, than an unfrequented Place; which he desired to be made public, that the Community may not hereafter suffer any Inconvenience therefrom.

Captain Buckle, who is just arrived from the Musquito Harbour, in East-Florida, informs us, that the Settlement forming there by Dr. Turnbull, goes on well; that they are likely to raise a fine Crop of Corn, and to succeed in the Cultivation of Vines, &c.

Last Monday there was another Court of Vice-Admiralty held here, before Judge Simpson, when it was adjourned to this Day, and now it is further adjourned till to-morrow morning.

An Advertisement in Mr. Crouch's Paper of last Tuesday, intimates, that the People in the Country "*are resolving to be* "*unanimous, from and after the 8th Instant*," *to starve the Town*, by sending no more Meats to Market; on Account of some Exceptions they pretend to have taken to the Conduct of the present Set of Commissioners, who it seems instead of accounting with them for the clear produce of Stallage, have done it with the General Assembly, and lodged the Balances in the Public Treasury.

The Quantity of RICE exported 103,446 Barrels.

FRESH INTELLIGENCE just received by Capt. Hunt.

BOSTON, APRIL 24.

THE Resolutions of the Assembly of New-York in November last, when received in England, gave great offence to M'n'st'y, and upon reading them, the merchants there were advised to make no farther representations in favour of the Americans.

The Hussar frigate, of 28 guns, arrived here last Tuesday, from New-York; and on Thursday the Rippon, of 60 guns, from Virginia.

BOSTON MAY 1.

The MERCHANTS of this town met according to adjournment on Thursday last, when the committee appointed to make enquiry relative to *the importation of goods by the vessels lately arrived from Great-Britain*, reported, that five or six persons, who were signers to the late agreement, had received a few articles (the remains of former orders) and were ready to deliver them up to the care of the committee; and that some who were not signers had imported some goods prohibited by the agreement, which as to quantity and quality were very small.----The merchants then appointed a committee to confer with the persons last mentioned, and to consider what measures might be proper to take to prevent any further importation, and then adjourned their meeting to Tuesday next, at four o'clock, P. M.

For the satisfaction of the Friends of Liberty in this and the neighbouring Colonies, they are acquainted, that there has not been imported in all the ships from England, more goods than would fill a long-boat-----that the agreement of the merchants has been strictly adhered to; such of them as have had goods sent them, having freely engaged to deliver them up to the committee of inspection.----A few traders have taken advantage of the virtue and public spirit of the merchants; their names will soon be made public through the Continent, and transmitted to posterity with infamy, in the annals of their country.

Yesterday morning arrived here the Raven transport from St. Kitts, having on board Colonel Mackay, with the remainder of the 69th regiment.

Saturday the 29th of April, the precepts were issued for calling a new Assembly.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1.

In consequence of some goods being sent from London, in Captain Munds, by the merchants there, without orders, repugnant to the agreement entered into by the inhabitants of this city, a number of the merchants assembled last Saturday evening, and agreed, that the said goods should be stored immediately, without opening any of the packages, which agreement was instantly complied with by the gentlemen to whom they were addressed.

BOSTON, MAY 8.

Last Friday the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, legally warned, met at Faneuil Hall, and there made choice of the following gentlemen to represent them in the General Assembly at the approaching Session. The number of voters being 508.

The Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq;	502.
The Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq;	502.
Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,	503.
JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;	505.

Previous to the above choice, the following vote was passed, *nemine contradicente*,

VOTED, That the town before they proceed upon the business of this day, do make, or order to be entered upon their records, the following declaration of their rights and freedom of their elections, viz.

The Select-Men having acquainted the town, that they had waited on General Mackay, commander of his Majesty's forces quartered here, to inform him that the choice of persons to represent the town in the General Assembly was coming on, and to claim in behalf of the town the full right of British freeholders and subjects upon so important an occasion, founded on the principles of the British constitution. The Select-Men having also acquainted the town, that the General had declared, that it was not in his power to march the troops out of the town upon this occasion, or any further to comply with their claim, than by confining the troops to their barracks, which he engaged to do.

The town, though they received this reply as a concession on the part of the General, in favour of the justice of the claim, yet, as the measure of confining the troops to their barracks *only*, and not removing them out of town, is by no means adequate to the extent of their right, they cannot proceed to the election, without declaring their clear and full sense, that the residence of an armed force in the town during an election of so great importance, is a gross infringement of their constitutional rights; at the same time protesting, that their proceeding to an election under such circumstances, is wholly from necessity, and not to be considered as a precedent at any time hereafter, or construed as a voluntary receding from the incontestible rights of British subjects and Freeholders on so interesting an affair.

The meeting stands adjourned to this morning at nine o'clock.

We are well informed that the Select-men were received with great politeness by General Mackay, who was pleased to say, that he should think himself happy in doing every thing agreeable to the people, consistent with his duty.

NEW-YORK, MAY 15.

By Order of a Committee of Merchants in New-York.

WHEREAS in August last an agreement was made not to import any goods from Great-Britain (a few articles excepted) that should be shipt after the first of November, until an Act of Parliament laying duties on paper, glass, &c. for raising a Revenue here should be repealed, and that if any goods should come on consignment, or other ways, contrary to the agreement, they should be put into a public store, there to lie until goods were generally imported; and further, that if any selfish person among us, or strangers, should come and import goods, and not comply with the agreements, such person and persons shall be deemed enemies to this country. And as several vessels have lately arrived and brought some small parcels of goods, most of which on examination, appear to have been sent contrary to order, and those to whom they are consigned, have generally ordered them into a public store; but there is *one or two* persons, whose names it may be needful hereafter to mention, if they persist, who as yet refuse to order their goods into the said store.---And it is now hoped, that all persons whatever, the LADIES *in particular*, whose conduct may have great influence, will rouze and shew their public spirit and virtue, in maintaining the agreement entered into for the public good, by not having any thing to do with such selfish people; and that they will not buy from them, or any others who may purchase from him or them, any goods that they have now imported, or have on hand, but deem them obnoxious, and hold them in the contempt they deserve, let their station in life be what it will.

☞ *In Order to give Governor* BERNARD's *Letters at one View,* ---*not to omit* A PLANTER's *Letter,*---*and to make Room for the* FRESH INTELLIGENCE,-----*we have taken the Liberty to leave out several of our Friends* Advertisements, *as well as the Piece signed* Honestus, *and the whole of the* Marine List; *all which will be in our next.*

New Advertisements.

ON Sunday the 21st of May, 1769, absented himself from his service on board the Ship Planters Adventure, an APPRENTICE LAD named DANIEL GREENWOOD, aged 16 years, about 4 feet 10 inches high, his legs remarkably thick for his height; wears his own hair, has a very effeminate face and voice, and sings remarkably well.

If the said Daniel Greenwood will immediately return to his service, he shall be forgiven: Or whoever will deliver him to me, or to Messieurs MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS, in Charles-Town, shall be handsomely rewarded. But whoever is known to harbour him, may depend on being prosecuted, with the utmost rigour of the law, by MILES LOWLEY,

Master of the Ship Planters Adventure.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Charles-Town, on Wednesday the 24th May last, a bay HORSE, upwards of fourteen hands high, with a switch tail, branded on the mounting shoulder and buttock S H, the S in the middle of the upper part of the H. Any person that shall deliver the said Horse to the subscriber, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward. HUMPHRY SOMMERS.

For COWES directly,

To sail the 12th Instant,

THE SHIP CHAMPION,

DAVID CHEW Master,

Having good Accommodations.

FOR Passage, apply to said Master, at Champneys's Wharf, or to JOHN NEUFVILLE.

For NEW-YORK,

To sail in Ten Days,

THE SLOOP SALLY,

JESSE HUNT Master,

(A prime sailer, with good Accommodations for Passengers.)

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to said Master.-----Who has a few Hogsheads of RUM, some Cases of GIN, and BAR IRON, to sell.

STRAYED from Mr. FRIERSON's plantation in St. John's parish, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, with slouched ears, branded on the mounting buttock R I, but the top of the R being obliterated makes it resemble KI. Whoever will deliver the said horse either to STEPHEN MAZYCK, JAMES RAVENEL, or DANIEL RAVENEL, Esq'rs at St. John's, or to the subscriber in Charles-Town, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

JOHN NEUFVILLE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid to trust or credit any one belonging to my family, either white or black, without a written order from my wife or myself, as no debt otherwise contracted will be paid by ALEXANDER FRASER.

May 20th, 1769.

*** PRICE of RICE 60 s. per 100 lb.

BREW-HOUSE.

ALE, TABLE and SHIP BEER, delivered at any part of the town, in ANY QUANTITY not under five gallons, at the usual prices, by

JOHN CALVERT, & Comp.

YEAST for bakers, and GRAINS good for cows and horses.

At STOTT'S MANCHESTER WARE-HOUSE,

BEDON'S-ALLEY.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Carolina-Packet, Capt. White;

A COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT of brown and white THREAD HOSE, white cotton ditto, thread pavilion gauze, white kentings, printed and checked handkerchiefs, printed linens and callicoes, clouting diapers, India persians, pistol linens, brown silesias, garlix and princes linen, Irish linens, sheeting ditto, a large assortment of brown and white OSNABRUGS, bellens, jeans and jeanets, striped moreens, checked and striped damascus, plain India dimities, half-yard and yard-wide flowered ditto, checks of all kinds, and stripes, and most of the articles manufactured in MANCHESTER: Which, being bought immediately from the Manufacturers, will be sold on their USUAL CHEAP TERMS, for CASH.

N. B. A small assortment of HARD WARE from CHARLES LITTLEWOOD, of Sheffield (late resident here) to be disposed of on cheap terms as above.

For LONDON.

(To sail by the 15th of JUNE.)

THE SHIP PLANTERS ADVENTURE,

MILES LOWLEY Master.

FOR Freight or Passage (having good Accommodations) apply to said Master, or to

MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

VERY little regard being paid to our former advertisements, requiring payment of the debts due to the late Mr. WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, deceased, WE NOW GIVE NOTICE, That every debt which is deemed recoverable, and is not paid by the 20th JUNE next, will be then placed in the hands of WILLIAM BURROWS, Esq; to be immediately sued for: And those that are indebted for effects sold, belonging to the said deceased's estate, are requested to make payment by the time above-mentioned, that we may be enabled to pay the legatees their several legacies.

FRANCES DANDRIDGE.
GEORGE SMITH.

Commodious STORES TO BE LETT, by said Geo. Smith.

For LONDON directly,

THE SHIP CAROLINA-PACKET,

WILLIAM WHITE, Master;

(Now lying at Col. Beale's Wharf.)

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, or

BREWTON, DOYLEY, & BREWTON.

A TUB of the very finest HYSON TEA, and London PORTER in Barrels, to be sold cheap by said Master.

THOMAS-LOUGHTON & ROG. SMITH,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship CAROLINA-PACKET, *Captain* WILLIAM WHITE, *from LONDON,*

A large ASSORTMENT of GOODS;

Amongst which are,

FASHIONABLE SILKS, plain, striped, and flowered MUSLINS and LAWNS, India CHINTS, two neat Indian RIDING CHAIRS, on steel springs; best PORTER in barrels, MILITIA DRUMS, WALNUT CHAIRS, with horse-hair seats, &c. &c.

WEST-INDIA and Northward RUM; Muscovado SUGAR; SHIP BREAD, just imported; and Twelve Barrels of exceeding fine New-York ALE. TO BE SOLD by

SAVAGE & LEGARE.

Colleton-County, May 9th, 1769.

IN the possession of Mr. JOHN CROSSKEYS, living near Parker's-Ferry (and by whom I have had information) a bay pacing MARE, with a star in her forehead, 13 hands high, branded A S on the off buttock. The owner must prove the property, within six months from the date; before

JOSEPH GLOVER, J. P.

MISSING some time since, out of a Store in Charles-Town, Two cotton BED PATTERNS of chints colours, each 28 yards, the figure of one representing large flowers, with a bird flying, and a peacock; the other is of small running sprigs, interspersed with different kinds of birds. As it is imagined they were sent to some person who may have forgot from whom they came, the Printer of this paper will, on application, inform them of the owner; but, should any person discover they have been stolen, on conviction of the thief, a very genteel reward will be given.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, two TENEMENTS situated on the Bay, opposite to Mr. BURN's wharf. Any person inclinable to purchase them, may know the terms by applying to

ALEXANDER PERONNEAU.

ALL persons indebted to JOSEPH ELLICOTT, deceased, or to his estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all persons having any demands against the said JOSEPH ELLICOTT, deceased, or his estate, are desired to bring them attested before the first day of July next, otherwise they will lose their dividend of the said deceased's effects, as a division of the whole in the subscriber's hands will then be made by 6 w. EVAN JONES, Administrator.

May 20, 1769.

THE sale of the personal estate of Maurice Harvey, advertised to be sold on the 18th instant, is put off till Thursday the 8th day of June next, at which time the said effects will be sold without reserve. The place of sale and conditions the same as before advertised.

DORCAS HARVEY, Administratrix.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber at Brunswick, on Cape-Fear River, a negro fellow named QUAMINA, but calls himself GEORGE, and says he belongs to Mr. *Dry*. Whoever apprehends him and acquaints the subscriber where he may be got, shall be sufficiently paid for their trouble, by

RICHARD QUINCE.

SALE by the Provost-Marshal.

On Thursday the 6th of June, will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town,

The Sloop MONTAGU,

(Together with her tackle, furniture and apparel,

LATE the property of JOHN MCKENNER, and sold under attachment, by virtue of an order of court, by

ROGER PINCKNEY P. M.

TO BE SOLD, at EIGHT for ONE,

(Payable either in CASH or BILLS of EXCHANGE) belonging to a person who intends for England in MAY next.

FIVE trunks of well assorted IRISH LINENS, cost from 10 d. to 16 d. half penny in England, bought for ready money.---Likewise two bales of BLUE STROUDS, a quantity of LISBON, sweet MOUNTAIN, and RED PORT WINES, and a few pieces of SCOTCH and IRISH OSNABRUGS. Enquire of

ANDREW LORD.

Who has a quantity of MANILLA SILK HOSE for sale.

SELLING off, considerably under the common advance, an ASSORTMENT *of*

DRY GOODS,

Such as are usually imported, amongst which are,

YARD wide Irish linens,
3-4th yard wide, and 6-4th checks and stripes,
India and English chintz and callicoes,
Humhums and white callicoes,
Bed furniture, brittanias,
India persians, catgut, table cloths,
Stamped and check handkerchiefs,
Durants, tammies, and callimancoes,
Ribbons, ferrits, tapes, pins, needles,
Thimbles, laces, threads of all sorts,
Shalloons, duroys, poplins,
Figured stuffs, worsted and hair shags,
Women, men and boys worsted hose,
Boys and girls thread and cotton ditto,
Men, women, maids and girls gloves and mittens of all sorts.
Three-fourth garlix, garnet, bugle and wax ear-rings,
Agats and beads,
Women and childrens cloaks and cardinals.
White and blue plains,
Striped flannels,
Mens felt and castor hats,
Brown rolls, hessens,
Men and boys ready made cloaths,
Sets of curious views, with the gold under the glass,
Glass ware, stone jugs,
Earthen ditto in crates,
Pigtail, cut and dry, and leaf tobacco,
Short and long pipes,
Iron pots, grind stones, corn mills,
Cutlery of all sorts,

With a variety of sundry articles, too tedious to mention, sold at Mr. JOHN ALWOOD's, painter, opposite Mr. DANIEL CANNON's, in QUEEN-STREET, by

CHRISTOPHER SIMPSON.

N. B. He requests his friends who favoured him with their custom, to discharge their accounts, bonds and notes, as he intends as soon as his business is settled, to embark for England.

FOR SALE, at the estate of the late ROBERT HUME, Esq; at Goose-Creek.

A Bay MARE, rising four years old, got by STARLING: And a black MARE, rising five, three-quarters blood, from the English Mare JENNY RAINS, with her yearling Colt, got by TARTAR. Apply to

BENJAMIN SMITH, or
ROBERT QUASH, jun.

THOMAS-LOUGHTON SMITH,

GIVES NOTICE, that he intends to leave this Province, about the middle of next month, and that he is ready to answer or give bail to any suit or summons, agreeable to the Attachment-Act.

Those who are indebted to him, by bond, note, or accompt, are desired to discharge the same, before the first of June, as every debt then unpaid, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, to be sued for. *Charles-Town, May 18, 1769.*

JAMES MACKENZIE,

In Elliott-street, opposite Messrs. James and William Lennox,

FINDING his present plan not answering his expectations, and that he may be the more enabled to support his family, he would be glad to be employed in a store, compting house, or any other business in the mercantile way.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common Pleas begun and holden at Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 9th day of May instant, THOMAS LEGARE, sen. and JOHN HUNT, being duly summoned and returned to serve as Jurors, at the said Court, made default, and were noted for non-appearance: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the said defaulters will be fined in the sum of FIVE POUNDS proclamation money each, unless they shall respectively make good and sufficient excuses, upon oath, for their non-appearance, on or before the first Tuesday in July next. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, May 12, 1769.

Charles-Town, May 1st, 1769.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this province, intituled, "an act "to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *five pounds* and *fifteen shillings, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *three pounds* and *fifteen shillings*, (being both used by the bakers); at which price the HALF CROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt
White,	2	13	0	White,	2	11	0
Wheaten,	2	11	8	Wheaten,	4	0	8
Houshold,	3	10	0	Houshold,	5	6	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due notice. BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. Gen.

MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS,

HAVE IMPORTED, in the Ship PLANTERS-ADVENTURE, MILES LOWLEY *Master, from LONDON,*

AN ASSSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Seasons; bought of the Manufacturers with CASH, and will be sold CHEAP, particularly for READY MONEY, at their Store in Tradd-Street.

Among st which are the following Articles,

SUPER fine BROAD CLOTHS, SAGATHIES, JEANS, JEANETS, new-fashioned silk pieces for gentlemens summer waistcoats, silk breeches pieces, beaver and castor hats, blue and black princess stuffs; a variety of striped and plain SILKS, sattins, and thread sattins, India persians and taffaties, silk petticoats of all colours, umbrellos, fine chip hats, black sattin and stuff shoes and pumps; a variety of plain and fashionable figured ribbons, India cotton thread, Irish and Russia sheeting, yard-wide Irish linens, a few pieces of plain Jackinet, ell wide MUSLINS, at 30 s. per yard, cash, by the piece, and 40 s. per yard, if cut; and a few pieces of neat sprigged and striped ditto, at 60 s. per yard, cash, by the piece, and 70 s. if cut; lawns, cambricks, an assortment of India and English CHINTS, COTTONS, CALLICOES, and PRINTED LINENS; handsome bed patterns, neat new-fashioned Marseilles cotton bed quilts, Marseilles quilting for ladies petticoats, humhums, book muslin, thread and silk pavillion gauze, ginghams, and Bengal stripes, gloves and mitts of all sorts, glass India shades, Italian riding chairs, fans, Ostrich feathers for ladies hats, ditto for children, eight-day clocks very cheap, a watch with chimes, cordage at 7 l. per hundred, by the coil, cash; gold and silver epaulets or shoulder-knots, common ditto for servants, very fashionable in England, gold and silver lace, japanned tea-tables, and tea-chests, fashionable japanned bottle-stands; a variety of IRONMONGERY, CHINA and GLASS-WARE, EARTHENWARE, SADDLERY, PERFUMERY, PICKLES, WARD's MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PEWTER, NAILS, BRUSHES, GROCERY, SPICES, THREADS, and such goods as are generally imported. ALSO,

A quantity of ENGLISH OATS and RYE, at 15 s. per bushel, for ready money.---A few boxes of MANNA, to be sold VERY CHEAP.

STRAYED from my plantation at Ashepoo, a bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder M D, and on the near buttock A K in one, trimmed with a bow mane, and has lately been square-docked.

ALSO, a small black HORSE, branded with a star. Whoever deliver the said horses, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS for the former, and FOUR for the latter, of

HENRY HYRNE.

THE Subscriber having taken a convenient ROOM, at Mrs. Knox's in Bedon's Alley, intends opening a SCHOOL on the 6th of June next; where he will teach LATIN and GREEK. Those who will please to entrust him with the education of their children, may depend on his utmost care and diligence. JOHN GOLDIE.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Wednesday the 7th day of June next, precisely at 12 o'clock, at Mr. T. Nightingale's upon Charles-Town Neck;

FIVE likely young HORSES, and a FILLY, of the ENGLISH Breed.

DANIEL BLAKE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM JOHNSON, late of Charles-Town, School-master deceased, are requested to make payment; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, to bring in their accompts properly attested.

RUTH JOHNSON, *Administratrix.*
JOSEPH VERREE, *Administrator.*

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL MARES of the ENGLISH breed, one of which is very handsome, half blooded, and full 14 hands and an half high, with a promising Horse COLT by her side, of a month old, got by SHADOW. The Mares are in good order, and may be put to horse immediately. Enquire of JOHN PARKER.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Sloop HOPE, JOHN RIDER Master, from RHODE-ISLAND, and to be sold, by

NATHANIEL RUSSELL,

At his Store on Colonel BEALE's Wharf;

NORTHWARD RUM; Sperma Cæti CANDLES; Myrtle-Wax ditto; SOAP; TRAIN OIL; ANCHORS, from one to three Hundred Pounds Weight.

The above SLOOP is FOR SALE: She is about 75 tons burthen. Any person inclining to purchase her, may apply as above.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

PHILIP JACOBS, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon Mesne Process, at the Suit of Charles McEvers, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said Charles McEvers, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, March 21st 1768.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JAMES EMMETT, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon Mesne Process, at the Suit of William Holliday, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said William Holliday, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, May 10th, 1769.

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.